

On the down slide of summer

Daniel Martinez, 16, prepares to slide down the overflow of the Provo River, and two sun lovers enjoy a last fling with summer by swinging out over the river at the mouth of Provo Canyon. The temperature hit a high of 87 Thursday in Provo and 78 in Salt Lake City. National Weather Service meteorologist William J. Alder says the weather will be mild and dry but windy at times

during the Labor Day weekend. Winds were 15 to 25 mph Friday and will pick up to 20 to 30 mph Saturday. Northern Utah temperatures will be in the upper 80s and near 90 Friday and Saturday and about 80 Sunday. It will be in the upper 90s and near 100 degrees in southern Utah. Boaters and campers should prepare for fairly high winds in northern Utah.

PHOTOGRAPHY / STUART W. JOHNSON



1 Sep 1989

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Allred said some have been ruined. Total eradication of gypsy moths in the entire state should take three to five years, but Allred said eliminating them from the Provo area won't take that long.

"The Provo area looks good. It should take about two to three years," he said.

Salt Lake County has also shown improvement. A recent survey of the Mount Olympus Cove area indicates almost total eradication of the moth, but Bountiful traps are yielding up to 30 adult male moths per trap, showing that area still has a high infestation.

The U.S. Forest Service has set milk carton traps in the mountain regions outside of Provo. One trap was placed every 2,000 feet. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has set one trap per mile in mountainous regions of the entire state.

Allred said the gypsy moth endangers wildlife, defoliates plants and trees and could damage the state watershed.

HEART

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transplant program hasn't needed to use an artificial organ to keep a patient alive until a donor heart could be found.

The study reported that in 1986, 60 artificial hearts were used elsewhere in the country as bridges to transplant. This is twice the number used the previous year.

Nationally, the average charge for a heart transplant across the country was \$115,000, with most patients being covered by private insurance. Utah's average \$75,000 cost does not include anti-rejection drugs the patient must take for the rest of his or her life — at a cost of approximately \$6,200 per year — or hospital and physician follow-up costs.

TEMPERATURES

LOCAL-UTAH

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those cities in June 1991.

First, however, the IOC must decide in June 1990 whether Atlanta; Athens, Greece; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Manchester, England; Melbourne, Australia, or Toronto should host the 1996 Summer Olympics.

While a Winter Games host city must build facilities to hold a dozen classes of winter sports events and thousands of athletes and spectators, the IOC wants the Olympic host city to meet one simple requirement:

"Of course, we have to look for the place where athletes can perform the best," said Chiharu Igaya, an IOC member from Japan and a silver medalist in slalom.

To attain that, a Winter Games host city must meet three criteria, said Marc Hodler, IOC vice president, head of the International Ski Federation and president of the Association of International Winter Sports Federations.

First, winter sports facilities must be closely arranged and near the

GENEVA

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admissions of children to Utah Valley Regional Medical Center for treatment of respiratory-related illnesses in 1987-88 was due to a cyclical virus, not the reopening of Geneva Steel. Pope's study, which compared the number of children and adults treated for respiratory illnesses during the period Geneva was shut down and after it reopened, maintained the rise in respiratory illnesses was due to the increased

The U.S. Olympic Committee, which chose Salt Lake City as its bid city June 4, once told Utah organizers to consider building a village in Weber County, separate from the one planned at the University of Utah.

Secondly, venues must be connected by fast, efficient transportation, including, if necessary, rail transportation.

Finally, Hodler said a host city must have plenty of space available to accommodate not only athletes, spectators and members of the Olympic family but also the plethora of VIPs expected.

"We have witnessed an enormous growth of invitations to VIPs, sponsors of sport, sponsors of television ... and a city must be able to offer first-class accommodations," Hodler said, explaining that 11,000 VIPs visited the Seoul Olympics.

Other concerns a bid city must meet include keeping the area safe from terrorist attack during the 16 days of competition. In 1988, IOC of-

in Seoul.

When Salt Lake City was involved in the U.S. bid process last winter, the USOC passed a resolution, known as the 18-month rule, requiring Salt Lake City to build a bobsled-luge run and speed-skating rink 18 months after June.

That means Salt Lake City must begin building the facilities, or have the mechanism in place to do so, by December 1990, 6 months before the IOC actually chooses a host city.

IOC member Gunnar Ericsson, chairman of the site-evaluation commission for the IOC, said the IOC wants such facilities to be built for the benefit of the host city and the Olympics.

"What we want to do is build infrastructure for the city for the future ... and we want to build as little as possible just for the Olympics," he said.

"We do not want to invest money in things where we're putting dynamite in it after the Games," he said.

PM10 levels in Utah Valley following the reopening of the plant.

Call told the Deseret News that the clearest evidence for Lamm's finding is that data from the winter of 1988-89, when PM10 emission levels were as high as ever, shows that admissions of children to the hospital for respiratory illnesses was lower than during the period Geneva was closed.

Geneva officials were relieved by Lamm's findings, Call said. When Pope's study was released, he said Geneva officials vowed to investigate Pope's findings and to bring in the nation's top experts to review the

data and the study and to make public any and all findings, regardless of the outcome of the subsequent studies.

However, Call said, "All along we had hoped to have Lamm share his findings with Pope privately prior to going public and after he had shared his findings with his peers. We are sorry it didn't work that way."

Kerry Romesburg, president of Utah Valley Community College and chairman of the Utah County Clean Air Committee, said that group had also agreed that Pope would be given a chance to review Lamm's study before the findings were made public.



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